

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಗೌನು ಮತ್ತು ಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಎಚಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸೋಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಇದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಳಿ.

ಈ ಡ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ Presiding Officer's Conference ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸ್‌ಕಸ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನ್ನುವಾಗ: "We are a live democracy; whatever is happening in England is only a historical development. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಡೀಸೆಂಟ್ ಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬಂದಿತು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮೇನ್ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರೊಸೆಷನ್ ಬಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಿಸ್ಟಾರಿಕಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮೇನ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡ್ರೆಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೇನ್ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಇಂಡೀ ಸೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು, ಅಷ್ಟೇ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪಾರ್ಷಿಯವರೋ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಆಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಸಿಂಪ್ಲಿಟಿ ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚೇರಿಂಗ್ ಡೆಕೊರೇಷನ್ ಏಕೆ ಬೇಕು ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ತರಹ ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಪ್ರಪೋಸರ್ಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಫೀಸರನ್ನು ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸರಾಯಿತು. ಅವರು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಈ ತರಹ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದೇ ತರಹವಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವೈಚಿತ್ರ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಏನು ಒಂದು ಕರ್ಚರ್, ವೈಚಿತ್ರ್ಯವಿದೆಯೋ, ಅದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮಿಂಗ್, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಚರಕ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಉಳುವುದು, ಇದೆ. After ten years India may change its face. It may not be an agricultural country. It may become an industrial country. At present it is an agricultural country. That is why, we have got depicted like that on the panel.

Question hour has been very short to-day. We are now rising and we will meet at 10 o'clock.

The House adjourned for recess at Nine of the Clock and re-assembled at Ten of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1960-61.

Presentation.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I rise to present. . .

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—The Minister said "I rise." He is sitting. Is the Minister permitted to present the Budget without rising ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have allowed him to sit and present the Budget.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—On a point of order. It appears customary to take photographs while Budget estimates are presented. I want to know whether there is any such provision in the rules. I would also like to know whether that privilege would be extended to others.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The permission rests with the Speaker. Requests are made by the photographers concerned and the necessary permission is given. If it is the intention that on other occasions also taking of photographs should be allowed, I will consider if such requests are made to me.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I rise to present the Budget Estimates of the State of Mysore for the year 1960-61. This is the fifth budget which I am privileged to present to this House. I had mentioned in my previous speeches how the New State of Mysore had to face and overcome many administrative and financial difficulties that arose as a result of integration of five different units. The Governor, in his Address to the Joint Session of the Legislature, has reviewed the pace of progress of our activities including those of the current and coming

year in somewhat greater detail. It is not necessary for me to traverse the same ground. I shall therefore, confine myself mainly to financial matters that have largely influenced the progress of the New State. I am also circulating, along with the Budget Papers, a brief report on the working of the several departments.

I had indicated in my Budget Speech on 20th March 1957 that "the real financial picture can only be seen when we get one or two years' actuals for the several items of expenditure included in the Budget Estimates." We are now entering the fifth year of the formation of the New State and the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, timely that we should review the financial position of the New State. At the time of formation, the five integrating units had different systems of taxation laws and financial rules. Even the per capita taxation in each unit differed widely. The total effect, however, for the period of five months in the year 1956-57 disclosed the following picture :

(Rupees In lakhs)

Revenue Receipts	...	2177.00
Expenditure on Revenue Account	...	2206.35
		<hr/>
Deficit on Revenue Account	...	-29.35
		<hr/>

The above deficit did not include the debt service charges and other recurring commitments of the integrating units. More over, the New State sanctioned revision of pay scales in January 1957 involving a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 4 crores per annum which was not reflected in the five months' accounts. The financial position, therefore, caused great anxiety.

It was at this juncture (April 1957) that the Finance Commission visited the State. Government placed before it the difficult financial position of the New State and the stress and strain to which the finances of the State are exposed for some years to come if the State has to make any even progress. We apprised the Commission of the prevalence of almost famine conditions in certain parts of the State and the low level of social services in certain other areas of the State. Their attention was also drawn to the fact that the investment on development works takes a longer time to yield returns. We pleaded for greater share of income-tax, excise duties and general grants. We also urged rationalisation of terms for the repayment of loans from the Centre. The Commission examined our case in detail and made recommendations which gave the New State a larger share of Central Revenues and substantial *ad-hoc* grant. They however, cautioned us to mobilise internal resources to the maximum extent possible and to practise utmost economy in State expenditure. The Government accordingly took several steps to bring about uniformity in taxation laws. This House should take credit for the speed and expedition with which most of the taxation measures were passed into law. It was almost a record performance. Wherever possible, economy was also effected. As a result of all these efforts, the financial resources of the State have been considerably strengthened year by year.

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Side by side with the increase in taxation revenue, non-tax revenue did not improve in the same measure. The reasons for this are obvious. Increase in pay scales, payment of bonus and increase in the prices of raw materials in Commercial Undertakings were responsible for the low yield. Moreover, some of these expansion schemes are only of recent origin and they are likely to take some time to yield sizeable returns.

The following table shows the increase in State's resources since the formation of the New State:—

Direct Taxes		Accounts, 1956-57 (Last 5 months)	Accounts, 1957-58	Accounts, 1958-59	1959-60 (Revised)	Budget, 1960-61
<i>I. Share of Central Taxes:</i>						
1. Income-Tax	...	147.95	382.77	389.61	425.49	429.91
2. Estate Duty	...	5.91	11.35	13.34	12.66	13.25
3. Tax on Railway Fares	...	...	21.40	48.47	58.16	56.34
Total	...	153.86	415.52	451.42	496.31	499.50
<i>II. State Taxes:</i>						
1. Agricultural Income-Tax	...	18.47	54.04	102.94	104.48	103.29
2. Land Revenue	...	140.29	403.85	472.62	433.23	466.10
3. Stamps	...	52.27	139.48	157.54	188.35	204.50
4. Registration	...	8.99	26.75	27.69	31.53	31.68
Total	...	220.02	624.12	760.79	757.59	805.57
Total Direct Taxes	...	373.88	1039.64	1212.21	1253.90	1305.07

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Indirect Taxes		Accounts 1956-57, (Last 5 months)	Accounts, 1957-58	Accounts, 1958-59	Revised, 1959-60	Budget, 1960-61
I. Share of central taxes :						
1. Union Excise Duties	...	41.90	184.70	218.35	233.35	227.03
3. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	...	...	41.66	133.64	133.01	134.86
Total	...	41.90	226.36	351.99	364.36	361.89
II State taxes :						
1. State Excise	...	114.40	289.07	308.39	302.77	301.16
2. Tax on Vehicles	...	58.40	219.97	268.46	309.00	310.00
3. Sales Tax on Motor Spirits	...	18.09	41.75	68.74	88.00	89.00
4. Sales Tax (General)	...	146.48	450.28	589.09	636.87	635.30
5. Inter-State Sales Tax	...	...	4.65	48.16	86.00	88.00
6. Electricity Duty	...	16.96	39.90	55.39	64.41	67.85
7. Entertainment Tax	...	14.95	42.50	46.67	60.50	63.50
8. Other taxes including Sugar Cane Cess	...	5.31	34.95	71.02	63.09	66.65
9. Health Cess	...	6.11	13.69	16.17	16.00	16.00
Total	...	380.70	1136.76	1472.09	1626.64	1637.46
Total Indirect Taxes	...	422.60	1363.12	1824.08	1991.00	1999.35
Total Tax Revenue	...	796.48	2402.76	3036.29	3244.90	3304.42

Yield from important heads of non-tax revenues.

	Accounts 1956-57 (last 5 months)	Accounts 1957-58	Accounts 1958-59	Received 1959-60	Budget 1960-61
*Net Revenues from Industrial Concerns ...	32.61	13.93	-72.64	55.74	41.53
Net Revenues from Forest Department ...	141.68	334.59	363.51	307.90	346.35
*Net Receipts from Road Transport Schemes ...	48.77	97.20	44.82	65.00	70.00
Net receipts from Irrigation (**excluding the grants from Government of India for Plan Schemes and also excluding interest on Capital)	17.02	-7.84	-15.37	4.99	4.23
	240.08	437.84	310.32	433.63	462.11
Total Tax and Non-tax Revenue	1036.56	2840.64	3356.61	3678.53	3766.53
***Grants in aid from the Centre under provision of the Constitution	95.69	625.73	611.24	610.16	610.47

Note :— *This does not indicate the net profits earned.

**With the addition of interest on Capital the net receipt will show a very large deficit.

*** This does not include grants towards the Plan Schemes, but includes the *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 600 lakhs per annum sanctioned by the Finance Commission.

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However, our efforts to expedite the Survey and Resettlements with a view to augment the income from Land Revenue have not yet borne fruit. The process is a slow one and it may take some years before we can actually see the results.

It may be seen from the Budget Estimates that in spite of heavy investment on Irrigation Works we have not been able to collect water rate and betterment levy to the extent anticipated and I am sure that with the passing of the amendment to the Betterment Levy Act, 1957, already introduced, it should be possible to reduce the deficit in the working of Irrigation projects.

The House will remember that the Bill for the levy of a small percentage tax on passenger and goods traffic of the Road Transport Services as in the States of Bombay, Madras and Andhra, was introduced in this House. This measure is expected to yield over Rs. 50 lakhs a year when it becomes law. There are a few other minor measures to bring about uniformity in the levy of Cesses which are yet to be introduced.

On this financial background, the State had to implement a Plan Programme of about Rs. 145 crores in addition to normal expenditure. The progress in the first two years had not been adequate due to many administrative problems which arose out of States' reorganisation. These problems were overcome to a large extent and the expenditure on the Plan during 1958-59 rose to Rs. 25.6 crores which was the amount provided in the Budget. The position further improved in 1959-60 and the size of the Plan approved by the Planning Commission rose to Rs. 32.5 crores excluding Rs. 2.50 crores for Power included in the Estimates of the year. It is gratifying to note that for the coming year the size of the Plan stands at Rs. 40.77 crores though the Planning Commission agreed to an outlay of Rs. 39.67 crores. We urged before the Planning Commission that the Central assistance was not commensurate with the taxation efforts we have made and claimed larger assistance. I am glad to inform the House that the Central Government have recently agreed to give an additional assistance of Rs. 1.5 crores for 1959-60 for being spent on Power and Irrigation. They have promised a still larger assistance of Rs. 17.5 crores for the year 1960-61. The following table gives the expenditure on the Plan, the quantum of Central assistance and the State's share of Plan expenditure :

(Rs. in lakhs.)

		<i>Plan Outlay</i>	<i>Central assistance</i>	<i>States's Contribution</i>
1956-57	...	1826.89	722.66	1104.23
1957-58	...	2094.69	1319.08	775.61
1958-59	...	2555.04	1583.32	971.72
1959-60	...	3500.00	1600.00	1900.00
1960-61	...	4077.35	1750.00	2327.35
Total	...	14053.97	6975.06	7078.91

The Plan Ceiling for the year 1960-61, however, is Rs. 3967.47 lakhs and the excess over the Ceiling provided is subject to readjustment within the ceiling in the course of the year.

The excess provision made are as under:—

Health	...	21.562
Large and Medium Industries	...	7.500
Education	...	5.000
Roads	...	30.884
Road Transport	...	45.000
Total	...	109.946

Less provided under Labour and Labour Welfare. 0.070

Net excess ... 109.876

Even under the Revenue Account, the progress of actual expenditure under developmental heads will reveal increased provision year after year.

Revenue Head	Accounts 1956-57 (last 5 months)	Accounts 1957-58	Accounts 1957-58	Revised 1959-60	Budget 1960-61
Education	300.88	900.19	964.41	1099.58	1321.27
Agriculture	44.54	113.10	125.18	169.47	195.79
Animal Husbandry.	19.35	49.81	67.44	86.60	102.11
Industries including Sericulture	39.63	110.33	122.63	149.08	105.21
Department of Labour	2.19	5.15	5.99	9.62	9.45
Rural Development.	43.41	102.39	131.72	187.82	165.85
Co-operation	17.24	43.52	48.73	72.02	92.49
Public Works including Civil Works and Irrigation and Grants to Local Bodies.	237.31	450.53	481.91	689.77	711.28
Medical	73.63	202.99	227.60	278.96	310.57
Public Health	32.44	103.92	114.30	190.71	232.67
Total	810.62	2081.93	2289.91	2933.63	3246.69

It will be seen from these figures that the provision for 1960-61 is more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the expenditure incurred during 1957-58.

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The progressive policy of the Government is further reflected in the Capital Outlay incurred year after year since the formation of the New State. This is indicated in the following table : —

Capital Head	Accounts 56-57 (last 5 months)	Accounts 57-58	Accounts 58-59	Revised 59-60	Budget 60-61
Irrigation Works	249.11	611.75	647.98	919.55	964.34
Civil Works ...	104.46	217.55	302.89	401.58	454.56
Hydro-Electric Works.	116.24	274.53	312.44	602.84	980.00
Industrial and Other Works including Iron and Steel Works and Road Trans- port Schemes.	241.47	247.38	321.74	278.45	324.18
Total ...	711.28	1351.21	1585.05	2202.42	2723.08

These are performances in real terms and the New State can legitimately take credit for the progress it has made in all directions. Along with the building up of productive assets, we have kept pace with the demand for increased expenditure on social services. In spite of increased financial burden it may be possible to maintain a sound financial position till the end of the Second Plan period.

Annexure VII gives details of some of the achievements during the Second Plan period upto end of 1959-60 in some of the Departments of Government. Further details are available in the book—“Brief Report of Development activities in the various Departments of Government” made available to the members.

The success of our loans is indicative of the high credit which the State has built up. Since the reorganisation of the State, we have floated three loans and all of them were over-subscribed as indicated below :

	In crores of Rs.		
	<i>Amount of loan</i>	<i>Amount subscribed</i>	<i>Amount allotted</i>
4½ per cent Mysore State Development Loan 1969.	3.00	5.07	3.33
4½ per cent Mysore State Development Loan 1970.	5.00	7.12	5.51
4 per cent Mysore State Development Loan 1970.	5.00	8.89	5.43

Our thanks are due to all the banking and co-operative institutions and other individuals for making our loans a great success. We have

again made a provision for a loan of Rs. 5.5 crores in the budget for 1960-61. I once again make an appeal, through this House, to all the investors to extend their fullest co-operation in making our loan a great success.

Our efforts under Small Savings have not been in vain. The State Advisory Board for National Savings was re-constituted in August last with 50 per cent representation for women. The Board has given a new fillip for collections. It is gratifying that the net collections during 1958-59 rose up to Rs. 210 lakhs as against Rs. 180 lakhs during the previous year. It is hoped that with the steps recently taken by the State Advisory Board, the message of small savings will reach every part of the State and every branch of our activity and result in promoting the habit of thrift among all sections of the people. It must be increasingly recognised that with the increase in expenditure in a developing economy, it is of utmost importance to mop up the excess money in the hands of the people in the form of small savings. This is one of the ways of preventing inflation and of holding the price line. It is gratifying that the Labour in Mysore has taken kindly to this movement. The employees of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works deserve special mention as they have taken a lead in the Pay-Roll Deduction Scheme. Other Industrial Concerns are also co-operating. The Student Organisations are also being drawn into the movement and in particular the students of D. Banumiah College of Arts and Commerce have taken a leading part in making this movement a success.

Indian Economy is not wholly controlled and when large-scale expenditure on development programme is incurred, it is bound to exert inflationary tendencies in the economy. The position is best stated by quoting from the Government of India Economic Survey, 1959-60 :—

“ The main aim of economic policy in a country seeking rapid and balanced development is to maximise the resources available for investment without causing excessive stresses and strains in the system. The accepted developmental programmes have to be implemented, taking care at the same time to see that domestic inflationary pressures are held in check and external payments conform to the resources available. With the emergence of difficulties in regard to foreign exchange resources in the early stage of the Second Plan, various corrective measures were taken to restore balance in the system. Since 57-58, the broad lines of policy appropriate in this context have been clearly set and the measures taken in the fiscal, monetary and other fields in 1959-60 represent a continuation of this line.

* * * *

“ From the indications of emerging trends mentioned above, it follows that it will be essential in the coming year to hold inflationary pressures firmly in check and to accelerate the effort to increase production and savings. The level of prices is already high, and the demands both for consumption and for investment are steadily on the increase. With the scope for additional imports strictly limited because of the low level of reserves, continuance or resurgence of inflationary pressures is a positive

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hindrance to the pursuit of development with stability. A high degree of discipline both in fiscal and in monetary policy is essential not only for averting further increases in prices in the immediate future but also for maintaining conditions in which the larger tasks of resource mobilisation connected with the Third Plan can confidently be taken in hand."

I had referred in my last Budget Speech to the appointment of the Central Pay Commission and the sanctioning of interim relief and the consequent repercussions in State circles. The announcement of the decision of the Government of India on some of the major recommendations of the Central Pay Commission has accentuated the situation. The Central Pay Commission did not concern itself with the problems of the States' employees. Even our own representation that the emoluments of the employees of the Centre and the States should be considered together, went in vain. The Government of India refused to consider our request for assistance to improve the emoluments of the State Employees. We are, therefore, thrown on our own resources. Moreover, we have to move cautiously keeping in view the level of pay scales and allowances in the neighbouring States of Andhra, Madras and Kerala. Besides, the report of the Pay Commission appointed by the Government of Madras is due to be submitted early. The full implications of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission are being examined and the necessary data is being collected. It is now proposed to constitute a Small Committee to review the existing Pay Structure and other service conditions of Government employees with reference to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission and those that may be made by the Madras Pay Commission and to make recommendations, due regard being had to our financial resources. This will naturally require some time and some thing has to be done in the meantime to alleviate the suffering of the low paid employees. Government have therefore decided to sanction an interim relief of Rs. 5 per month in the shape of an increase in the rate of dearness allowance to all the employees drawing Rs. 300 and below with effect from 1st January 1960. This will be made applicable to all the employees of the Local Bodies, Aided Educational Institutions and employees of Government Industrial Concerns and other aided institutions which have adopted the Mysore rates of dearness allowance. The assistance to local bodies and aided institutions will be according to existing grant-in-aid rules. While the interim relief will be allowed to be drawn in cash from 1st April 1960, it is decided to pay the arrears in either National Plan Certificates or in the form of Prize Bonds recently announced by the Government of India.

The Government of India have announced certain concessions regarding pension benefits. Our Pension rules mostly follow Central Pension Rules and it is therefore proposed to allow the following concessions to our employees also from 1st January 1960. These will be made applicable to those who have retired on or after 1st January 1960.

(1) The rate of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity which is now calculated at 9/20ths of the emoluments will be increased to 10/20ths of a year's emoluments for each year of completed qualifying service, subject to the existing maximum limits ;

(2) Temporary service when followed by permanency whether in the same post or in another post should count for pension ;

(3) When the total period of qualifying service exceeds completed years by six months or more, an additional benefit to make up the fraction to a full year's service will be allowed for purposes of determining the quantum of pension and gratuity.

It is hoped that our employees will appreciate these concessions, pending consideration of the recommendations of the Committee.

The problem of housing our Class III and Class IV employees is becoming acute day by day. Recently we have taken steps to construct 200 houses in Bangalore City for the Class IV servants and they are nearing completion. Government have also taken a decision to construct, according to a programme, residential accommodation for Government servants in all District and Taluk Headquarters wherever there is acute shortage of housing.

The grant of interim relief alone will cost the State Exchequer about Rs. 150 lakhs per annum inclusive of arrears. The other decisions which have affected the financial resources of the State are the following :—

1. Assignment of Land Revenue to the Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards under the Provisions of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The total amount involved is Rs. 240 lakhs including arrears.
2. Grant of concessions to Co-operative Institutions.
3. The decision to abolish hereditary posts of Village Officers and Village servants entail the payment of compensation and appointment of Government servants in their places.
4. Payment of compensation under several land enactments.
5. Grant of free education upto S.S.L.C. to the children of all persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,200.
6. Taking over for improvement a large number of rural communications which had been formed by various agencies and which had been neglected for want of maintenance.

The cumulative effect of all these measures is to deplete our resources to a considerable extent. Added to this, if prohibition is extended to other districts, that will further dislocate our financial resources. Apart from all this, we have to bear in mind that the completion of the Second Plan Schemes in the field of social services will entail a recurring liability of about Rs. 7 crores per annum on the Revenue Account.

With all these commitments on hand, the State will be called upon to find increasing resources for the Third Five-Year Plan. The House will remember that the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan of the State has already been circulated to the Members. It is of the size of Rs. 279 crores. Though this may be subject to variation, it is certain to be bigger in size than the Second Plan. The State's resources have to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores, of which about Rs. 20 crores will have to be found by way of taxation. It is necessary that we should be careful from now on wards in conserving the existing resources ; in practising utmost economy in

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State expenditure and in finding out new sources of revenue. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint a Small Committee for suggesting Resources and Economies.

I shall now briefly refer to the budgetary position after reviewing the accounts for 1958-59 and the revised estimates for 1959-60.

Accounts 1958-59 Revenue

When I presented the Budget Estimates of the current year, I had indicated that the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 had taken Revenue and Expenditure met from Revenue at Rs. 5135.57 and Rs. 4895.39 lakhs respectively. The Accounts show proportionate increase in Revenue and reduction in Expenditure resulting in surplus of Rs. 9.91 crores as under :—

<i>Rupees in Lakhs.</i>			
	Revised 1958-59	Accounts 1958-59	Increase(+) Decrease(—)
Revenue Receipts ...	5135.57	5411.53	+275.96
Revenue Expenditure ...	4895.39	4120.72	—474.67
Surplus (+) or Deficit(—).	+240.18	+990.81	+750.63

The larger surplus was mainly due to real increase in Revenue Receipts and short-fall in expenditure due to various causes.

Capital

The Revised Estimate which stood at Rs. 2072.16 lakhs was reduced to 1750.61 lakhs in the actuals as some of the expenditure anticipated could not be incurred before the close of the year.

Ways and Means

The year opened with a Cash Balance of Rs. 1012.38 lakhs (exclusive of investments) and closed with a Balance of Rs. 286.70 lakhs as under :—

<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
Opening Balance ...	...	1012.38
Revenue Account (Surplus) ...	...	+990.81
Outside Revenue Account ...	...	—1716.49
Closing Balance ...	...	286.70

I am glad to inform the House that as compared to 1957-58 there was larger Plan Outlay and still the financial position was very satisfactory.

Debt Liability

In my last speech I had informed the House that the Debt Liability at the end of March 1958 was Rs. 101.76 crores, The position at the end of March 1959 is as under :—

<i>(Rupees in crores)</i>		
Permanent Debt ...	...	28.90
Loan from Central Government ...	...	71.39
Other Loans ...	...	7.02
Unfunded Debt ...	...	12.82
		<u>121.13</u>

As against this, the assets were as under :—

			(Rupees in crores)
Capital	...	...	134.39
Loans and Advances	...	...	22.25
Cash and Investments	...	...	52.55
			<u>209.19</u>

Revised 1959-60

As regards Revised for 1959-60, Revenue shows an improvement of Rs. 439.48 lakhs and Expenditure a reduction of Rs. 15.92 lakhs on the assumption of larger outlay in the last few months. Thus against a surplus of Rs. 48.40 lakhs, we may anticipate a Revenue Surplus of Rs. 494.80 lakhs.

The overall transactions of the year are summarised as under :—

			(Rupees in lakhs)
I. Opening Balance	...	...	+286.70
II. Revenue Receipts	...	5999.46	...
Revenue Expenditure	...	5504.66	...
Surplus	...	...	+494.80
III. Outside Revenue Account :—			
(i) Net receipts from borrowings and debt heads.	...	+1062.43	...
(ii) Contingency Fund and Public Account.	...	+99.46	...
(iii) Capital Expenditure	...	—2243.46	...
(iv) Cash Balance Investment Account.	...	...	—1081.75
(v) Closing Balance	...	...	+400.00
			+99.75

Capital.

In the Budget a total Capital Outlay of Rs. 2294.70 lakhs was anticipated. According to Revised Estimates this is expected to stand at Rs. 2243.64 lakhs as under :—

			(Rupees in lakhs).
			1959-60
	Budget	Revised	
68. I.N.E. and D. (Commercial)	718.03	821.34	
68A. I.N.E. and D. (Non-Commercial).	100.50	98.21	
70. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	13.65	13.65	
72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	236.26	178.45	
81. Capital Outlay on Civil Works	451.58	401.58	
81A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	750.00	602.84	
82. Capital Outlay on other Works	22.45	17.40	
82B. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes	100.00	100.00	
Other items including Food Operations	—97.77	10.17	
	<u>2294.70</u>	<u>2243.64</u>	

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Budget Estimate 1960-61 Revenue.

The Estimates for 1960-61 anticipate Revenue and Expenditure of Rs. 6370.97 lakhs and Rs. 6263.14 lakhs respectively resulting in a surplus of Rs. 107.83 lakhs. However, the grant of interim relief to low paid Government employees, not accounted for in the Estimates, will convert this surplus into a small deficit of about Rs. 42 lakhs. As compared to the Revised Estimates of 1959-60, both Revenue and Expenditure are expected to go up by Rs. 371.51 lakhs and Rs. 758.48 lakhs respectively. The increase in Revenue is due to larger receipts anticipated mainly under Land Revenue, Sales-tax and Motor Vehicles Tax and larger grants from Government of India for increased Plan Outlay. The larger expenditure is due to provision of more funds for the Plan Schemes in addition to increased committed expenditure and assignment of grants to Taluka Boards and Village Panchayats. The variations between Budget 1959-60 Revised 1959-60 and Budget 1960-61 are given in Annexures I and II.

The details of provision for Welfare measures are indicated below:

(Rupees in lakhs).

	<i>Accounts</i> 1958-59	<i>Revised</i> 1959-60	<i>Budget</i> 1960-61
Education ...	964.41	1099.58	1321.27*
Medical and Public Health ...	341.90	469.67	543.24
Agriculture ...	125.18	169.47	195.79
Department of Social Welfare ...	79.24	123.26	130.79
Animal Husbandry ...	67.44	86.60	102.11
Co-operation ...	48.73	72.02	92.49
Industries and Supplies ...	122.63	149.08	155.21†
Irrigation and Civil Works ...	481.91	689.77	711.28
Assignments of Land Revenue to Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats.	...	...	240.00
C.D.P., N.E.S. and L.D. Works	175.16	214.95	299.07

Note :—*Includes technical education transferred from Industries and Supplies.

† Excludes provision for Technical Education transferred to Education.

Capital Expenditure.

I am glad to inform the House that the progress of works under Capital has gained momentum and I have to provide necessarily larger grants under Irrigation, Communications and Electricity. The following table indicates the position :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	<i>Accounts</i> 1958-59	<i>Revised</i> 1959-60	<i>Budget</i> 1960-61
Irrigation and Water supply ...	662.92	933.20	971.34
Industrial Development ...	219.23	178.45	229.18
Buildings and Communications ...	317.58	418.98	466.56
Electricity ...	312.44	602.84	980.00
Road Transport	102.51	100.00	95.00
Total ...	1614.68	2233.47	2742.08

The provisions made for major irrigation works are indicated in Annexure III.

Loans and Advances.

The Estimates provide for a disbursement of Rs. 821.77 lakhs in addition to the departmental advances. Annexure IV gives the details of major items. In my last address I had indicated that the State Government should gradually reduce their burden of granting individual loans and allow credit being granted through Co-operatives. In actual practice certain procedural difficulties are met with. In certain cases it is found difficult to allow concessions through co-operative institutions. All these questions are now under examination and the existing facilities will continue to be granted through departments concerned till a decision is taken.

I had, in my last speech, referred to the tendency of certain local bodies and other institutions in making continued default in payment of their dues. The Report of the Official Committee which reviewed the position is under consideration of Government. It is, however, clear that unless local bodies improve their internal resources it would be difficult for them to repay their dues in addition to discharging their normal obligations. The Government is, however, prepared to liberalise the terms of payment provided the local body concerned has tried to maximise its resources. It should not be open to any local body to continue to depend upon loan assistance only from the State Government. Annexure V indicates the statement of balances under Loans and Advances due to State Government as on 1st April 1959 from Local Bodies, from Cultivators and from Institutions. These represent only some of the important items of dues.

Ways and Means.

At the end of 1960-61 the Cash Balance is expected to stand at Rs. 23.84 lakhs after providing for a Plan Outlay of Rs. 40.77 crores against the ceiling of Rs. 39.67 crores, for Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rs. 5.67 crores; for Debt Service Charges of Rs. 7.38 crores and for repayment of Government of India and other loans of Rs. 6.23 crores.

Financing of the Plan Programme during 1960-61.

The total Plan Outlay including State's share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs. 40.77 crores which is proposed to be financed from the State's contribution of Rs. 23.27 crores and Central assistance of Rs. 17.50 crores. The details of State's contribution are indicated in Annexure IV. The table below gives the provision made for Schemes in the State and Central Plan :

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>	
	<i>State Plan</i>	<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes.</i>
Agriculture and allied Schemes...	588.68	3.78
Community Development ...	290.00	...
Irrigation and Power ...	1855.00	...
Industries ...	219.410	50.591
Transport ...	300.056	153.766
Social Services ...	651.005	50.157
Miscellaneous ...	10.895	17.704
Total ...	3915.046	728.998
State's share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	+162.304	-162.304
	4077.350	566.694
		<i>(Central Share)</i>

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It may be seen that with the increased investments on Capital Works, our debt liability also increases. The total debt (excluding unfunded debt) which was Rs. 83.63 crores at the end 1958 has increased to Rs. 107.31 crores at the end of 1959 and will go up to Rs. 139.84 crores at the end of the Second Plan. Apart from the repayments, the Debt Service Charges are an ever increasing burden on the Revenue Account and have risen from Rs. 4.70 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 7.38 crores in 1960-61. The annual repayment of loan instalments to Government of India which was Rs. 1.86 crores in 1957-58 is expected to be Rs. 5.19 crores in 1960-61. This is no doubt a great strain on our resources. As a good portion of our investment is on unproductive works which yield only indirect returns and even the productive works take a sufficiently long time to yield returns, I hope the Government of India will re-examine the question of liberalisation of terms of repayment of all the existing loans.

Conclusion.

I have indicated how we have mobilised our internal resources and built up a sound financial structure. I have also indicated how our resources have been carefully earmarked for building up the State's economy. There can be no dispute with regard to the all-round development that the State has registered during these formative years. Improvement of financial resources is only a means to an end for building up a sound economy. The New State needs still larger investment for its economy to be further developed. It is not merely money that is required but greater and sustained effort on the part of the people. It also calls for further sacrifices and a greater degree of discipline if we have to march forward on the road to prosperity. I am confident that this will find a responsive echo in the hearts of the Hon'ble Members of this House and the people of this beautiful State.

JAI HIND.

ANNEXURE 1

Revenue Receipts—Main Variations.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Head of Account (1)	Accounts 1958-59 (2)	Budget 1959-60 (3)	Revised 1959-60 (4)	Budget 1960-61 (5)	Variation between	
					(4) & (3) (6)	(5) & (4) (7)
Union Excise Duty	351.99	350.15	364.36	361.89	+14.21	-2.47
Income Tax	492.55	505.58	529.97	533.20	+24.39	+3.23
Taxes on Railways	48.47	48.46	58.16	56.34	+9.70	-1.82
Grants in aid from Central Government	605.46	602.18	600.00	600.00	-2.18	...
Land Revenue	472.62	445.00	433.23	465.10	-11.17	+32.87
State Excise	308.39	292.67	302.77	301.16	+10.10	-1.61
Stamps and Registration	185.23	187.87	219.88	236.18	+32.01	+16.30
Forest	567.94	504.50	570.00	604.13	+65.50	+34.13
Taxes on Vehicles	268.46	232.45	309.00	310.00	+76.55	+1.00
Sales Tax	705.99	685.00	810.87	812.30	+125.87	+1.43
Other Taxes and Duties	173.08	144.77	188.00	198.00	+43.23	+10.00
Irrigation	15.37	40.63	39.24	38.48	-1.39	-0.76
Interest	305.75	243.83	299.76	280.34	+55.63	-19.12
Civil Administration	2040.63	2407.56	2355.15	2604.70	-52.41	+249.55
Civil Works	52.81	127.25	124.50	178.50	-2.75	+54.00
Miscellaneous	182.94	215.25	203.75	234.98	-11.50	+31.23
Community Development	88.67	111.93	122.08	184.42	+10.15	+62.34
Other Heads	53.29	22.31	22.82	23.72	+0.51	+0.90
Total	6888.90	7167.39	7553.24	8024.44	+385.85	+471.20

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ANNEXURE II

Revenue Expenditure—Main Variations

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Head of Account (1)	Accounts 1958-59 (2)	Budget 1959-60 (3)	Revised 1959-60 (4)	Budget 1960-61 (5)	Variation between	
					(4) & (3) (6)	(5) & (4) (7)
Direct Demands on Revenue	482.26	531.19	592.83	847.31	+61.64	+254.48
Other Revenue Expenditure	92.86	102.50	108.27	116.28	+5.77	+8.01
Debt charges including interest on Irriga- tion Works	416.14	474.18	521.62	617.59	+47.44	+95.97
General Administration	248.36	259.00	266.70	280.65	+7.70	+13.95
Justice, Jails and Police	417.41	445.14	468.43	464.13	+23.29	-4.30
Education	964.41	1132.43	1099.58	1321.27	-32.85	+221.69
Medical	227.60	292.53	278.96	310.57	-13.57	+31.61
Public Health	114.30	213.87	190.71	232.67	-23.16	+41.96
Agriculture	125.18	213.10	169.47	195.79	-43.63	+26.32
Rural Development	131.72	156.32	187.82	165.85	+31.50	-21.97
Animal Husbandry	67.44	103.40	86.60	102.11	-16.80	+15.51
Co-operation	48.73	73.51	72.02	92.49	-1.49	+20.47
Industries and Supplies	1600.00	1791.16	1702.86	1759.68	-88.30	+56.82
Civil Works	389.05	578.53	581.50	595.00	+2.97	+13.50
Superannuation allowances	151.03	162.00	162.00	172.03	....	+10.03
Community Developments	175.16	193.01	214.95	299.07	+21.94	+84.12
Other Heads	246.44	397.12	354.12	344.12	-43.00	-10.00
Total	5898.09	7118.99	7058.44	7916.61	-60.55	+858.17

ANNEXURE III.

Provision in respect of Important Irrigation Projects.

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Name of the Project (1)	Accounts 1958-59 (2)	Budget 1959-60 (3)	Revised 1959-60 (4)	Budget 1960-61 (5)	Variation between	
					(4) and (3) (6)	(5) and (4) (7)
Bhadra Project	232.74	320.00	400.00	275.00	+80.00	-125.00
Tunga	3.18	5.00	5.00	8.11	...	+3.11
Nugu	5.59	5.00	5.00	18.38	...	+13.38
Ambiligola	16.29	15.00	15.00	20.00	...	+5.00
Contribution to T. B. Board	7.04	10.31	5.00	10.98	-4.71	+5.38
T. B. Project (Munirabad side)	105.60	140.00	140.00	272.29	...	+132.29
Kabbini	4.96	30.00	22.00	30.00	-8.00	+8.00
Ghataprabha I and II Stages	54.54	28.00	50.00	47.05	+22.00	-2.95
Investigation of Major Projects	2.79	4.00	4.00	5.00	...	+1.00
Hebbahalla Project	1.32	5.00	5.00	5.50	...	+0.50
Chickhole Project	1.28	5.00	5.00	5.00	...	...
Lakshmanathirtha Project	5.04	10.00	3.00	2.00	-7.00	-1.00
Dharma Project	5.16	15.00	12.00	20.00	-3.00	+8.00
Nagathana Tank	4.23	5.00	5.00	4.07	...	-0.93
Chamarajasagar Water Works	20.22	23.00	23.00	16.00	...	-7.00
Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal	0.02	11.00	15.00	30.00	+4.00	+15.00
Tungabhadra Project Right Bank Distributionaries	10.19	8.30	8.30	8.00	...	-0.30
Jambadahalla Project	...	2.50	2.50	1.00	...	-1.50
Kanak Nala	0.19	1.00	2.00	1.00	+1.00	-1.00
Kolchi Weir Project	0.79	2.00	2.00	3.17	...	+1.17
Hathikani Project	0.63	2.00	5.00	1.00	+3.00	-4.00
Gorupur Anicut Scheme	0.29	2.24	1.00	1.55	-1.24	+0.55
Krishnarajasagar Works	15.57	19.80	21.08	19.70	+1.28	-1.38
Other Projects	45.82	44.67	54.68	59.70	+10.01	+5.02
Total	543.53	713.82	811.16	864.50	+97.34	+53.34

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ANNEXURE IV

Major Items under 'P. Loans and Advances', etc.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	Accounts 1958-59	Budget 1959-60	Revised 1959-60	Budget 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Loans for slum clearance	3.50	8.00	6.00	11.00
2 Loans to Municipalities for Water Supply Schemes	37.71	63.5	63.35	61.26
3 Loans to Municipalities for drainage works	11.88	21.00	21.00	12.14
4 Loans to Corporation for water supply and drainage works	10.00	42.00	40.00	48.00
5 Loans to District Boards	1.15	5.00	...	4.00
6 Loans to District Boards for water supply and drainage schemes	0.96	4.00	...	5.00
7 Loans to Taluk Boards	...	...	...	4.00
8 Loans to Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats for conducting elections.	...	...	...	5.00
9 Loans to Municipalities for other Development purposes such as Construction of Roads etc.	...	...	...	...
10 Loans for construction of primary school buildings	7.70	3.50	3.50	1.50
11 Advances to cultivators	85.16	77.51	86.11	66.61
12 Advances under Special Laws—State Aid to Industries	10.55	14.00	18.20	16.00
13 Loan under Community Development Programme	56.12	41.33	65.00	59.57
14 Loans to Land Mortgage Bank	20.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
15 Loans for Rural and Cottage Industries	0.40	2.92	2.92	...
16 Loans under Coir Industries Scheme	...	...	...	1.44
17 Loans under Handicraft Scheme	...	...	...	1.30
18 Loans for Cotton Handloom Industries	3.60	5.42	2.91	6.41
19 Loans for Woollen Handloom Industries	0.26	2.51	1.78	2.99
20 Loans for Silk Handloom Industries	2.35	0.95	0.55	0.96
21 Loans for Installation of Powerlooms	19.18	38.17	14.54	23.63
22 Loans for Development of Small Scale Industries	17.41	8.25	8.25	7.50

ANNEXURE IV—(contd).

* (Rupees in lakhs).

Items	Accounts 1958-59 (2)	Budget 1959-60 (3)	Revised 1959-60 (4)	Budget 1960-61 (5)
(1)				
23 Loan to Hatti Gold Mines for Development of Mines	31.00	18.30	18.30	19.68
24 Loan to Hatti Gold Mines towards cost of Gold supplied	...	40.00	55.00	50.00
25 Loans for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	0.51	6.00	8.00	11.00
26 Advances for Trust Boards for layout of extensions	22.87	7.00	7.00	7.00
27 Loan for Low Income Group Housing Scheme ...	38.83	41.00	41.00	50.25
28 Loans for Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	...	...	25.00	65.00
29 Surety Loan under Rural Industrialisation Scheme	...	4.00	4.00	8.00
30 Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies.	26.12	15.00	15.00	15.00
31 Loans to Urban Societies for construction of buildings	1.03	2.50	2.50	2.50
32 Loans for construction of Godowns by Groups of Small Scale Societies.	...	7.50	11.25	7.50
33 Loans for construction of Houses for Backward Classes through the agency of building societies.	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00
34 Loans to Non-Government Colleges for construction of buildings	...	3.00	1.00	1.00
35 Loans for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ...	0.48	2.00	...	1.00
36 Loans for Soil Conservation Scheme	13.41	16.54	16.54	18.72
37 Loans to Co-operative Multipurpose and Marketing Societies and Apex Bank for construction of Godowns.	5.25	5.48	6.97	5.25
38 Loan to Electricity Board	120.00	48.50	98.50	65.00
39 Loan to Non-Agriculturists under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act.	...	3.00	1.00	0.30
40 Loan for Rural Housing	0.71	9.30	9.30	25.00
41 Loans for Development of area under T.B.P. ...	9.67	8.00	8.00	11.00
42 Loans to Government Servants including House Building Advances and Advance for Purchase of conveyances.	45.71	39.42	39.62	47.20
Total	604.26	655.45	747.09	789.71

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ANNEXURE V

Statement of Balances under some important heads under the Major Head "P. Loans and Advances by State Government"

(Rupees in lakhs).

Heads	Accounts 1958-59		Balance as on 1st April 1959
	Credits	Debits	
<i>Loans to Municipalities:</i>			
Loans for Water Supply	2.73	37.71	259.84 (Dr.)
Loans for Drainage and other purposes	0.65	11.88	51.48 "
Loans for construction of roads and bridges	0.09	...	3.60 "
Loans for Municipalities, Bombay	0.72	...	21.89 "
<i>Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees:</i>			
Loans to District Boards	1.65	1.16	20.30 "
Loans for construction of Primary School Buildings	1.31	7.70	38.47 "
<i>Advances to Cultivators:</i>			
Loans under the Land Improvement Act, Coorg	0.82	0.04	6.68 "
Takavi Loan (New Rules)	8.35	8.86	28.16 "
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act, (Bellary)	1.50	1.05	22.23 "
Loans under the Land Improvement Act, Madras	0.32	0.25	0.15 "
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act, (Bombay)	19.48	23.73	23.57 "
Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, (Coorg)	1.26	...	5.52 "
Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects	8.11	56.12	120.75 "
			604.64
			C.O.

ANNEXURE V—(concl.)

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Heads	Accounts 1958-59		Balance as on 1st April 1959
	Credits	Debits	
<i>Miscellaneous Loans and Advances :—</i>			
Loan to Land Mortgage Bank	30.00	20.00	604.64
Loan to Gold Mining Companies (Hatti Gold Mines)	...	31.00	20.00 (Dr.)
Loan to Vellum Parachute Company	...	...	70.17 "
Loan to Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Bank for Small Scale Industries	...	...	9.63 "
Loans for Development of Handloom Industries	0.94	...	29.00 "
Woollen Handloom Industry	2.25	3.60	35.29 "
Silk Handloom Industry	1.84	0.26	16.03 "
Loan for Installation of Power Looms	1.44	2.35	11.48 "
Advances to Regulated Markets	...	19.08	19.08 "
Loans to Mysore Housing Board (for S.I.H. Scheme)	0.51	2.05	13.21 "
Loan Advances to Trust Boards for Layout of Extensions	4.00	0.51	63.47 "
Loan to Mysore Housing Board for Low Income Group Housing Scheme	27.45	22.87	39.55 "
Surety Loans under R.I. Scheme	8.94	38.83	189.27 "
Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies	...	...	7.50 "
Loans under Soil Conservation Scheme	1.82	26.13	38.54 "
Advances to Co-operative Multipurpose and Marketing Societies for construction of Godowns	...	13.41	26.29 "
Loan to Electricity Board	...	5.25	18.69 "
Loans to Government Servants	15.00	120.00	120.00 "
	10.52	45.71	76.40 "
Total Balance			1408.24

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ANNEXURE VI.*(In lakhs of Rs.)*

Plan Outlay	4077.35
<hr/>			
II State's Contribution :—			
(a) Balance from Revenue account	...	749.78	
(b) From Capital account :—			
(i) Loans from the Public	...	550.00	
(ii) Small Savings	...	180.00	
(iii) Unfunded Debt and other receipts :—			
A. Receipts :—			
Other loan receipts	...	317.80	
Recoveries of loans and advances by State Government		268.85	
Net receipt from Public account excluding Cash Balance Investment Account	...	500.76	
			<hr/>
Total A.	...	1087.41	
			<hr/>
B. Disbursements :—			
Normal capital expenditure and loans and advances by State Government including Centrally Sponsored Schemes	...	787.01	
Food operations	...	—52.05	
Repayment of Loans to Centre and the Public	...	623.23	
			<hr/>
Total B...		1358.19	
			<hr/>
Total (iii) Net	...	—270.78	
			<hr/>
Total (b)	...	459.22	
			<hr/>
Total II State's Contribution	...	...	1209.00
III Central assistance	...	...	1750.00
IV Drawals from Cash, Treasury Bills, and funds.	...	...	1118.35
			<hr/>
V Total Resources for the Plan	...	...	4077.35
			<hr/>

ANNEXURE VII.*(Some of the achievements only are indicated here)**Medical and Public Health :*

(1) No. of Medical Institutions opened including T.B. clinics	...	58
(2) No. of Health Units opened	...	112
(3) No. of Family Planning Centres opened	...	40

ANNEXURE VII—(concl'd.)

(Some of the achievements.
only are indicated here)*Amelioration of Depressed Classes :*

(1) No. of Wells Sunk	...	365
(2) No. of Hostels opened	...	65
(3) No. of Hostels for which Buildings were sanctioned	...	36
(4) No. of Houses provided	...	23,230
(5) No. of Agricultural Colonies	...	75

Agricultural Department :

(1) No. of Irrigation Wells constructed	...	2,899
(2) No. of Seed Farms started	...	56
(3) Improved Seeds distributed	...	8,777 tons
(4) Fertiliser distributed	...	1,74,672 tons
(5) No. of Pumpsets served	...	5,331
(6) No. of Pumpsets issued on Hire Purchase System	...	1,739

Animal Husbandry :

(1) No. of Veterinary Dispensaries opened	68
(2) No. of Veterinary Dispensaries upgraded	51

Public Works :

(1) No. of Irrigation Projects taken up	...	3 (cost about Rs. 25 crores).
(2) No. of Bridges under construction	...	33 (2 ¹ to be completed this year).
(3) Roads newly opened	...	300 miles.
(4) Roads taken over for maintenance from other agencies.	...	3677 miles.

Education :

Schools opened :—Primary	...	1496
High Schools	...	31
Training Institutions	..	9
Colleges (other than those affiliated to the Univer- sity).		7
Technical Institutions opened including Medi- cal and Veterinary.		12
Additional Seats under Craftsman training	...	1028 +1052

Corporation :

New Corporative Institutions organised : 1398.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and meet tomorrow
at 1 P.M.

The House adjourned at Forty Minutes past Ten of the Clock to meet
again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, the 9th March 1960.